

[illegible]

Whig and Courier.

Wholesale & Lynde, Proprietors.
SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1887.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WHIG AND COURIER IS LARGER.

Than that of any other Daily in Maine, East of Portland.

Daily established 1834—Weekly 1815

For one square, 3 times daily,.....	\$1.25
For each week's continuance,.....	60
For half square 3 times,.....	75
For each week's continuance,.....	25
For one square in weekly, 3 times,.....	1.25
For each week's continuance,.....	25

The Reason Why.

In conversing with a gentleman from Gardiner the other day, he remarked that although business is not so good as usual in that place, still the people there feel the general depression much less than in other places—and that he said was on account of the variety of manufacturing operations carried on there, which furnished some paying employment for a large portion of the people, although less at the time than usual. He also remarked that their people were of prudent and saving habits, and therefore better prepared to meet and survive all times, and he added that moneyed men were more inclined than elsewhere to let money at reasonable rates to mechanics and others who furnished employment for the people.

These statements were significant. They provided a very sufficient reason why the times should be so hard in Gardiner than elsewhere. They pointed directly to the fact that Gardiner has that which we have frequently urged the people of Bangor to endeavor to obtain, viz a diversification of pursuits, and the establishment of what are called "small manufactures," for which, as well as for greater ones, we have every facility.

The statements of our Gardiner friend point to the fact that the productive industry of that place is largely diversified,—and that in consequence of this, (notwithstanding she has no mammoth manufacturing establishments like those of Lowell or Lawrence) Gardiner has some available resources for employment even in times of depression. She has among other things, her paper mills, iron foundries, machine shops, tanneries, stove and boiler works, and blind and door factories, lace factories, and many other branches of business, furnishing employment for a large number of people—business that is generally profitable and furnishing something to do at some wages in almost any time.

With a population of only eight or nine thousand, there is much more done in Gardiner in these small kinds of manufacturing business than in Bangor, with double its population. In this respect, Gardiner is like the numerous smaller manufacturing towns of Massachusetts which carried up the product of manufactures in that State to \$151,000,000 in 1870, against only \$24,000,000 in Maine, increased the valuation of the State in even a greater ratio, and kept up her increase of population despite the inroads of western emigration—on a scale like the busy towns of Connecticut which have created that State of only 370,000 people to produce a value of \$35,000,000 yearly from her small manufactures, against \$24,000,000 in Maine with 600,000 people—on a scale like those of Rhode Island, a State which, although it might be laid away snugly in one corner of the county of Penobscot, still produced in 1870 more value from her manufactures, large and small, than the whole State of Maine produced from her lumbering and ship building in 1880. In this respect, Gardiner is but a type of what Bangor might be, and on a larger scale too. There are facts to be here for nearly all kinds of manufacturing business, and especially for the manufacture of wood by which a good deal of our hard and soft-wood lumber might be profitably worked up, both for use in our own State and for export. And there are scores of unemployed men in the city, where the manufacture of hats and caps, boots and shoes, and a thousand other things which we now buy, but don't make, may be carried on to advantage.

We hope and believe that there will soon be an improvement in this respect in our city, but to insure any very gratifying results, attention must be paid to one other thing mentioned by our Gardiner friend, viz that moneyed accumulations may be obtained there without a very ruinous amount of shoving. No business can be established or long maintained in any place if the necessary capital must be paid for at twelve, fifteen or eighteen per cent per annum.

And the other item, of "prudent living," must by no means be ignored, if we would hope for a permanent relief from "hard times." Fortunes are not now to be made in a day in any business—and they ought not to be made. Small and sure profits, and a necessary for constant industry, are better for any people, community or individual, than sudden and dazzling success.

About two hundred and fifty bushels of the Chinese sugar cane seed have been distributed by the Patent Office this season. It is thought by many that this cane is destined to be cultivated as extensively in the United States as Indian corn, yielding as it does, at the same time, sugar for man, and provender and grain for beast.

DIVORCES IN MAINE. There are about a hundred of divorces pending in that State, nearly one half of which are in Worcester county, the so-called "heart of the Commonwealth," which would seem to have the best chance on a large scale.

At a recent trial in Wisconsin, the subject of controversy was a demise of whiskey, which was ordered to be brought into court. The defendant was tried, and so was the whiskey—in other words, the whiskey was drunk and so was the jury.

Reported for the Whig and Courier.

Supreme Judicial Court—Appellate J. May 8.
Theophilus Cushing vs. Francis May Jr.
The Jury did not agree.

May 7.
Alphonso L. Webber vs. B. O. & M. R. R. Co. For damage done to horse and carriage by collision with the gravel train. The horse was killed and the carriage destroyed. Testimony conflicting. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$335. Wilson for Plaintiff. Ingersoll for Defendant.

May 8.
Israel Heald vs. George W. H. Brown. On a note of \$600, which the wife of P.H. claims under an agreement between the parties. The Plaintiff sold his farm, and the note was given to him, with the understanding that Mrs. Heald should have the benefit of it, and she was allowed to retain it. It was not paid, and Mrs. Heald put it in suit. At the trial the Defendant produced a discharge and direction that the action be dismissed. Mrs. Heald testified to the above with other important facts, and the case was continued on report.

Peters for Plaintiff. Paine for Defendant.
The Jury are dismissed until the 13th Tuesday of June. The Court adjourned until Saturday afternoon, May 9, to hear motions, and then will adjourn to the second Tuesday of June to try cases referred to the court.

Special judgments where actions have been defaulted will be rendered on motion.
Dr. Hubbard of Boston, the Post who gave us that strong stump speech, set to music last summer, is in town again, and is to address the Ladies at Concert Hall next Tuesday evening. See advertisement.

Moos Andrien shows up Bangor, on canvas, for the last time, this afternoon and evening. All who have seen the Panoramas pronounce it the best ever exhibited in this city. Don't miss this last chance.

Rev Mr. Field of Salem St. Church, Bangor, will probably preach at Brewer on Sunday next.

Meeting of the City Council, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Coming Back. The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the Land Agent, from a correspondent, in Aroostook, under date of May 4, 1887.

"There were six men left here last September, for Minnesota. After spending the winter there, they have all concluded to come back, as soon as they can muster enough to 'bring them back.' They write that they can 'do much better here than there.'

"Causes of War." A letter from Fort Ridgely to the St. Paul Minnesota states that the present Indian war in Minnesota was begun by a squatter's dog. The dog bit an Indian, who killed him. The squatter, assisted by some of his neighbors, chased the Indian, and desecrated him and his companions. These Indians, being disaffected Sioux and Yanktons gathered a force of their friends and proceeded to take revenge by robbing and murdering the settlers between Spirit Lake and the Great Bend of Minnesota River.

THE NEW CENSUS. The director of the ninth, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has arranged with the Adams Express Company for the transportation of the new census, at the cost of the Government, to all points of the Atlantic States accessible by railroad and steamboat, and all other places which can be reached by means of conveyance not incurring unreasonable expense.

The Belfast Journal calls the New York Commercial Advertiser "a Republican paper." About as much so as Brooks's New York Express.

For the Whig and Courier
Judge Davis.

The April term of the S. J. Court for the County of Washington commenced at Machias on the 20th of April last, Judge Davis presiding. It was pleasant to his friends to notice the attention with which he was regarded, and the interest which his presence created. He was "the admired of all admirers." Not only so, his presence was in every mouth.

His enemies were constrained to acknowledge the legal ability and conciliating manner with which he discharged his official duties. He presided with a great deal of quiet self-possession, dignity and ease. His charges were clear and full—appropriate and impartial, and his decisions on all questions submitted to him were so far and reasonable as to command the approval and respect, even of the unsuccessful counsel employed in their discussion.

There is no doubt that his restoration to the Bench will prove one of the most popular as well as most righteous acts that ever was performed by the Legislative and Executive power of the State, and while he goes round to hold his Courts in the different Counties, as it is to be hoped he will, the universal popular jealousy or prejudice could be carried so far as to devise and effect his removal as a punishment for an honest and independent expression of opinion, which he could not avoid, and which, from the ability and impartiality he displays in the ordinary responsibilities of his station, will commend itself more and more to the sober judgment of the candid and enlightened mind. The golden opinions which Judge Davis has won in the County of Washington will never be found adorned with alloy, when and wherever they are subjected to a fair and proper trial. AN OBSERVER.

THE GRADUATE CHERRY. Concerning this humbug, which hawkers are trying to palm off upon our fruit growers, the Boston Cultivator remarks:

"We are the vendors of this worthless thing as well as their trucks, and with much craftiness they deceive the very class. Instead of the fruit being, as the pedler represented, and made for pies, puddings, and preserves, and used for any good purpose, it is not fit to be used for any ordinary fruit or berry, even the most ordinary fruit or berry, even the cherry is a cheat."

THE GRADUATE CHERRY. Concerning this humbug, which hawkers are trying to palm off upon our fruit growers, the Boston Cultivator remarks:

"We are the vendors of this worthless thing as well as their trucks, and with much craftiness they deceive the very class. Instead of the fruit being, as the pedler represented, and made for pies, puddings, and preserves, and used for any good purpose, it is not fit to be used for any ordinary fruit or berry, even the most ordinary fruit or berry, even the cherry is a cheat."

THE GRADUATE CHERRY. Concerning this humbug, which hawkers are trying to palm off upon our fruit growers, the Boston Cultivator remarks:

"We are the vendors of this worthless thing as well as their trucks, and with much craftiness they deceive the very class. Instead of the fruit being, as the pedler represented, and made for pies, puddings, and preserves, and used for any good purpose, it is not fit to be used for any ordinary fruit or berry, even the most ordinary fruit or berry, even the cherry is a cheat."

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEBT.—According to a table published in the Glasgow Journal, there are in England 269,739 national creditors or bondholders, of whom about 91,000 draw dividends under £5, 40,000 under £10, and about 90,000 under £50. About 6,000 draw dividends varying from £50 to £2,000 per annum, the number drawing dividends above £2,000 is only 210. Now, take the maximum in each case, and say the first 90,000 draw £5 each, we have £450,000; 40,000, £10 each, £400,000; 90,000, £50 each, £4,500,000; and 49,000 on the average of £1,000 each, £49,000,000; and we have £1,030,000,000 as the proportion of the £27,000,000 sterling of the yearly interest on the National Debt drawn by 269,739 out of the 269,739 creditors. The remaining balance of £17,000,000 most of course is drawn by the remainder 230 or 236 creditors, whose share of the debt cannot, on the average, be less than from \$70,000 to £76,000 each per annum! Now, there is a fact not generally known, namely, the fact of 260 individuals—a mere handful of the creditors, and an insignificant fraction of the nation—absorbing no less than £17,000,000 sterling of the national wealth produced by the labor and industry of the country! Who are these levithian capitalists? What are their names? Where do they dwell? Lord Overstone, we know, is reputed to be worth ten millions (£10 millions of dollars). He is undoubtedly one of the same may be said, probably of Rothschild and the Baring. But who are the others.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. We have received this day from Toronto, copies of the votes and proceedings in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st inst., in regard to the bill to facilitate the completion of the Grand Trunk Line from River de Loup to St. John's. The bill was passed by a majority of 12 to 25.

An influential member of the House, in no way connected with the Company, or the Government of Canada, writes us in relation to it as follows:

"The measure is wise. All your bridges will be completed, (with but few exceptions) and before five years you will see a Railway to Halifax."

The passage of the bill, through its preliminary stages, has had a most favorable effect on the stock of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad in the market, and given a more cheerful tone to the money market in this city—State of Maine.

POISONED WHISKY. An order was introduced in the Senate yesterday, contemplating an analysis of domestic whisky, to ascertain whether it contains any deleterious ingredient. The order has not yet been acted upon. We presume this movement grows out of recent developments in Ohio, by which it appears that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except by water. But it must be an interesting thing to know that the distillers use strychnine in their process of distillation, by which they are enabled to obtain nearly double the quantity of spirit from the gallon of corn. Whisky has often been recommended to those who habitually use intoxicating drinks as the purer of all liquors, and as subject to no adulteration except

For Sale or to Let.
The subscriber offers for sale, at bargain, his house on Rex street, at a lot adjoining, or will sell them to purchasers, as may be wanted. He will rent a part of his house to a good application is made soon. The house is in good and in excellent repair.
\$10
JOSEPH COOK.

Land for Sale.
EIGHT or ten acres of good tillable land, about one mile from the Fort, on the Stillwater Avenue. For particulars enquire of B. PEASE.
may 6

Houses for Rent.
Two new Houses, situated on Essex street, for rent Enquire of
may6 GEO. W. LADD.

For Sale,
A small one and a half story House situated on Oak street—well finished.
apr27 1m M. R. RICE.

Houses to Let.
The subscriber has several very desirable Tenements for rent, in good repair, and ready for immediate occupancy, &c.
dec7 GEO. A. THATCHER.

For Sale or Rent.
A House and Lot on Third street—
Possession given immediately. Also
For Rent, an Office on Hammond street
of
GEO. H. STARRETT.

Store to Let.
The Store recently occupied by Wil-
liam A. Dresser, in Taylor's New Block
on Kenduskeag Bridge. Also, the office
same
T. A. TAYLOR

To Let,
Two convenient tenements, centrally
situated with hard water.

of which has a good stall.
5 of THEO'S A. BILL, Agent.

ERTHA'S BLESSING
TO THE AFFLICTED.



THE GEORGIA

THE GEORGIA
MAGNETIC BALSAM,
A SIMPLE BUT CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
Cure of Gout, Rheumatism,
Pleurisy and Neuralgia.
Elixir is extracted from the Sap and
the Wild Plants growing around the
Okeech Swamp, Ga
PRICE 50 CENTS.
Had from Druggists throughout the U.
Canada and West Indies. It has been

BANGOR
Saddlery & Trimming Store;
 No. 3 Union Block, Main Street.
Now Opening.

Millinery Goods.
Millinery work done to order.
H. C. HENRIES & CO.

Steamboat Notice.

The Penobscot River Steamboats have commenced running between Oldtown and Five Is. leaving Oldtown daily at 7 o'clock A. M.

leave Five Islands at 6 o'clock A. M. for
arriving in season for passengers to take
train of cars for Hongkong.
be in readiness to convey pas-
sengers from Matamoras.
D. W. MOOR, Agent.
n, April 27, 1857

and Ague, Itis, and Falling Sickness,
never been known to fail. It is as
good and as cheap, as it is efficacious. Any
one will send me the names, and direc-
tions of the readers of ten individuals who
suffer from agues, and diseases of the Chest or
Stomach, from a broken down or weak
constitution, will receive as a reward this
little emboiled full instructions for making
and using this wonderful Medicine
Dr. TRACY DELORME,
London & New York Post-office.

For Paraisols, also, in every Bone, and
 (unished, and Common, Handles, Tops,
 and Prings for Paraisols, that cannot fail
 a good assortment of Paraisols for sale;
 to order and repaired.
Ladies Umbrellas
 hand or made to order. Umbrellas of
 manufactured and for sale low. Also,
 Marriages, Cabs, Chairs, &c., Wheelbar-
 and Fancy and Wood Bird Cages.
 and all other Fancy Repairing
 and
ADDHUE & WHITE'S.
 No. 2 Kensington Bridge.
 EDINBURGH.

FESTUS.
D in Blue and Gold, for sale by
A. BARTLETT,
8 Marlow's Block.

Leslie's Gazette
MEMION for May, received at
A. BARTLETT'S,
East Mark of Square.

BY WHEEL

BY WHEELER

THE RANGERS

DAILY WHIG & EXCHANGE

IN PUBLISHED BY
BRIDGE OF FIRE DISTRICT
WHEELER & LYNDSE

All subscriptions in less than
in advance and of price
must be accompanied by the

At the Office of the Editor
One Dollar and Fifty Cents
in Advance, or Two Dollars
on Delivery.

Advertisements to be sent to the
The Publishers will not be held
for any error that may occur
charged for the advertisement.

JOB WORK OF ALL
 Such as Posters, Shop Bills, etc.
 Signs, Bills of Fare, Black & White
 Bank Checks, Way Bills, etc.
 Insurance Blanks, Labels
 Cards, Visiting Cards
 Executed with Neatness & Speed
 WM. H. WILFONG

W. M. PELLER, **RECEIVED**
Boston and its Surrounding
Transformed Agents for the
number per one for the paper

B. PALMER, **RECEIVED**
Boston New York & Phila
advertisements & sales
Office—Boston Sullivan Bu
New York Times & Bu
What the case is
out of

JOHN BLUMHILL **RECEIVED**
too is our agent

BANK NOTE T
CORRECTED FOR THE POST
BY CLAPP & HILL

The bill of exchange is light
received a person on deposit to

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525

75 Builders, Hs W R 1 1
 76 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 77 Wilder Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 78 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 79 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 80 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 81 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 82 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 83 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 84 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 85 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 86 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 87 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 88 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 89 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 90 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 91 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 92 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 93 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 94 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 95 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 96 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 97 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 98 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 99 Bank, Hs W R 1 1
 100 Bank, Hs W R 1 1

Saving Inter Bank B con
Nashua Bank
Newburyport Ba s
North Bank R v r
Oriental Bank B
Pawtucket Bank Lyall ket
Phoenix Bank Chvr t
Provinc Bank Nct ket
Roxbury Bank R vt
Salem Ch Bank
Boston Bank

[illegible][illegible]